

A*udit*



R*eport*

PREPARATION OF THE JOINT SURVEILLANCE
TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM GROUND STATION
FOR THE YEAR 2000

Report No. 99-261

September 29, 1999

Office of the Inspector General
Department of Defense

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Acronyms

JSTARS
Y2K

Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
Year 2000



INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
400 ARMY NAVY DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202-2884

September 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: Audit Report on the Preparation of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack
Radar System Common Ground Station for the Year 2000
(Report No. 99-261)

We are providing this report for your information and use. This report is one in a series of reports being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts to address the year 2000 computing challenge. We considered management comments on a draft report of this report in preparing the final report.

Comments on the draft of this report conformed to the requirements of DoD Directive 7650.3 and left no unresolved issues. Therefore, no additional comments are required.

We appreciate the courtesies extended to the audit staff. Questions on the audit should be directed to Mr. Charles M. Santoni at (703) 604-9051 (DSN 664-9051) (CSantoni@dodig.osd.mil) or Mr. Sean Mitchell at (703) 604-9034 (DSN 664-9034) (SMitchell@dodig.osd.mil). See Appendix B for the report distribution. The audit team members are listed inside the back cover.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert J. Lieberman", is positioned above the printed name.

Robert J. Lieberman
Assistant Inspector General
for Auditing

Office of the Inspector General, DoD

Report No. 99-261

(Project No. 8AL-0041.06)

September 29, 1999

Preparation of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station for the Year 2000

Executive Summary

Introduction. This report is one in a series being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts to address the year 2000 computing challenge. This report addresses year 2000 issues that pertain to the Army segment of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, the Common Ground Station.

Objectives. The overall audit objective was to determine whether planning and management are adequate to ensure that the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station will operate effectively on and after January 1, 2000. The year 2000 status of the Air Force segments of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System was previously addressed in Inspector General, DoD, Report No. 99-148, "Preparation of the Air Force Segments of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System for the Year 2000," May 5, 1999.

Results. The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station Program Office actively planned and managed Y2K issues, to provide reasonable assurance that the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station would be able to carry out its mission and properly process date-dependent information before, on, and after January 1, 2000. The program office initiated action to ensure that contracts and solicitations for the Common Ground Station include year 2000 compliance language. Certification checklists and testing were completed in December 1998, and the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station Program Office expects to complete the implementation of year 2000 compliant Common Ground Stations in September 1999. Memorandums of Agreement are in place for all external interfaces. The contractor warranted that each hardware, software, and firmware product delivered under the contract would be able to accurately process date and time data from, into, and between the 20th and 21st centuries. However, the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station Year 2000 Management and Contingency Plan did not include contingency actions to resolve year 2000 issues that might occur before, on, or after January 1, 2000. As a result, the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

Common Ground Station Program Office needed to do more to minimize risk of adverse mission impact in the event of an unexpected year 2000 contingency. For details of the audit results, see the finding section of the report.

Summary of Recommendation. We recommend that the Program Manager, Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station, update the year 2000 contingency plan to identify predetermined actions that will enable resumption of mission operations at the earliest possible time, in the most cost-effective manner in the event that the Common Ground Station incurs mission interruptions caused by year 2000 incidents.

Management Comments. The Executive Officer, Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors concurred with the recommendation and indicated that actions are underway to update the year 2000 contingency plan. A complete text of the management comments is in the Management Comments section. Audit responses to specific management comments are annotated in the margins of the management response.

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Background

Executive Order No. 13073. Because there is a potential for computers to fail to run or function throughout the Government commencing January 1, 2000, the President issued an Executive Order, "Year 2000 Conversion," February 4, 1998. The Executive Order makes it policy that Federal agencies ensure that no critical Federal program experiences disruption because of the year 2000 (Y2K) problem and that the head of each agency ensures that efforts to address the Y2K problem receive the highest priority attention in the agency.

Federal Acquisition Regulation Requirement for Y2K Compliance. The Federal Acquisition Regulation, November 1997, including amendments effective May 3, 1999, addresses Y2K compliance issues in Part 39, "Acquisition of Information Technology." Federal Acquisition Regulation 39.002 states that information technology is Y2K compliant when it is capable of accurately processing date and time data in the 20th and 21st centuries, as well as in leap years. Federal Acquisition Regulation 39.106, "Year 2000 Compliance," states that agencies acquiring information technology that require date and time processing language must ensure that contracts and solicitations contain Y2K compliance language.

DoD Y2K Management Plan. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), in his role as the DoD Chief Information Officer, initially issued the "DoD Year 2000 Management Plan" (DoD Management Plan) in April 1997. The latest version was released in December 1998. The DoD Management Plan provides the overall DoD strategy and guidance for inventorying, prioritizing, repairing or retiring systems and monitoring progress. The DoD Management Plan states that the DoD Chief Information Officer has overall responsibility for overseeing the DoD solution to the Y2K problem. The DoD Management Plan requires DoD to use Y2K compliance language, as prescribed in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, in all new contracts and in modifications to existing contracts, as appropriate. Also, the DoD Management Plan makes the DoD Components responsible for implementing the five-phase Y2K management process. The DoD Management Plan includes a description of the five-phase Y2K management process. The target completion date for implementation of mission-critical systems was December 31, 1998, and for nonmission-critical systems was March 31, 1999.

DoD Y2K Contingency Plans. The DOD Y2K Management Plan provides guidance for the Y2K contingency plans. The Management Plan states that despite efforts to meet the technical challenges associated with Y2K compliance, systems that have been renovated and tested could fail, and the failure of one system could disrupt many other systems. Contingency plans provide assurance against many possible types of disruptions, and provide a road map of predetermined actions that will streamline decision making during the contingency to enable resumption of mission operations at the earliest

possible time, in the most cost-effective manner. Y2K System Contingency Plans address the technical aspects of potential disruptions in systems believed to be Y2K compliant.

Y2K Implications for DoD Weapon Systems. DoD weapon systems are becoming increasingly advanced through the extensive use of computers and software. It is essential to future mission effectiveness that all software and information technology systems designed for weapon systems are Y2K compliant. The weapon systems include smart munitions, missiles, armored vehicles, ships, aircraft, communications, and navigation systems. Critical DoD missions could be affected if mission computers and software are unable to accurately process date and time data after December 31, 1999.

Army Y2K Compliance Checklist. The Army Y2K compliance checklist was developed in June 1997 to aid system and device program, product and project managers in ensuring that systems or devices are tested and documented to be Y2K compliant.

Objective

The overall audit objective was to determine whether planning and management are adequate to ensure that the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) Common Ground Station will operate effectively on and after January 1, 2000. The year 2000 status of the Air Force segments of the JSTARS was previously addressed in Inspector General, DoD, Report No. 99-148, "Preparation of the Air Force Segments of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System for the Year 2000," May 5, 1999. See Appendix A for a discussion of the audit scope and methodology and prior audit coverage.

Status of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station Year 2000 Compliance

The JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office actively planned and managed Y2K issues, to provide reasonable assurance that the JSTARS Common Ground Station would be able to carry out its mission and properly process date-dependent information before, on, and after January 1, 2000. Using the certification checklist, testing was completed in December 1998, and the Headquarters, Department of the Army, certified the Common Ground Station Y2K compliant on January 6, 1999. The implementation of year 2000 compliant JSTARS Common Ground Station did not take place before the target date of December 31, 1998 because development of the system was not completed. However, the implementation phase was scheduled for completion in September 1999 with the final deployment of three Y2K compliant Common Ground Stations to Korea. All required documentation and certification checklists were prepared and maintained to support Y2K certification. Although JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office actively planned and managed the renovation of the Common Ground Stations, the contingency plan did not include predetermined actions to streamline decision making if an unexpected Y2K disruption occurred before, on, or after January 1, 2000.

System Description

JSTARS is a joint Army and Air Force program with the Air Force designated the lead Military Department. JSTARS is a long-range surveillance, battle management, and targeting radar system designed to detect, locate, classify, and track moving and stationary ground targets in all weather conditions. JSTARS consists of an airborne platform equipped with radar, operations and control, data processing, and communications subsystems; a ground support system; an integrated maintenance information system; and Common Ground Station modules. The Air Force manages the airborne platform, the ground support system, and the integrated maintenance information system. The Army manages the Common Ground Station modules. This audit addresses the Army Common Ground Station modules.

The JSTARS Common Ground Station is a mobile, tactical, multisensor facility that displays, processes, and disseminates targeting, battle management, and intelligence information received from the JSTARS airborne platforms and other collection assets. The Common Ground Station is being developed as a Y2K compliant replacement for the Medium Ground Station Module and Light Ground Station (Ground Station Module Program Units), which are not Y2K

compliant. In May 1999, the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council/Committee approved the deployment of 17 Common Ground Stations to replace the 17 noncompliant Common Ground Stations Module Program Units. The Common Ground Stations began deployment in June 1999, and the last three stations were scheduled for deployment to Korea in September 1999. However, the noncompliant Ground Station Module Program Units deployed in Korea are not scheduled for decommission until January 2000.

Y2K Program Management

The JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office actively planned and managed Y2K issues to ensure that the JSTARS Common Ground Station would operate effectively in the year 2000. As of June 1999, the JSTARS Common Ground Station was in the implementation phase. Implementation was scheduled for completion in September 1999, with the deployment of three Y2K compliant JSTARS Common Ground Stations in Korea.

Year 2000 Certification. Using the Army Year 2000 Compliance Checklist, Y2K testing on the JSTARS Common Ground Station was completed on December 18, 1998. Based on the results of the Army Year 2000 Checklist, the JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Manager; the Army Program Executive Officer; and the Headquarters, Department of Army Functional Proponent, certified, on January 6, 1999, that the Army Segment of the JSTARS successfully completed renovation and validation phases and that the Army had taken all necessary and reasonable actions to ensure that JSTARS would properly process date-dependent information before, during, and after January 1, 2000. The Army's JSTARS management successfully developed and tested software remedies to correct the Y2K deficiencies identified in the Common Ground Station. JSTARS did not meet the December 31, 1998, date for completion of the implementation phase because the Common Ground Stations were still in development. The estimated completion date for implementation of the Common Ground Stations was September 1999, with three units being commissioned in Korea. The Y2K noncompliant JSTARS Ground Station Module Program Units will be decommissioned the week following fielding of the Common Ground Station units except for Ground Station Module Program Units fielded in Korea, which are scheduled to be decommissioned in January 2000. Despite the delay, we believe that the Program Office effectively planned and managed its Y2K activities to provide reasonable assurance that the Army segment of the JSTARS would be able to carry out its mission and properly process date-dependent information before, on, and after January 1, 2000.

DoD Y2K Management Plan. The JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office complied with the requirements of the DoD Y2K Management Plan, and all required documentation was prepared. The Program Office used both the DoD and the Army-wide five-phase management approach to solving Y2K problems.

DoD Y2K Contingency Plan. The DoD Y2K Management Plan requires contingency plans be developed for critical systems. The JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office prepared and maintained an updated Y2K contingency plan. The plan was revised to reflect the accelerated fielding of Common Ground Station units as replacements for the Y2K noncompliant Ground Station Modules. However, the contingency plan did not include predetermined actions to streamline decision making, should an unexpected Y2K contingency occur before, on, or after January 1, 2000, to enable resumption of mission operations at the earliest possible time, in the most cost-effective manner as required by the DoD Year 2000 Management Plan Guide. As a result, the JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office is at risk for adverse mission impact in the event of an unexpected Y2K problem.

Interfaces. The JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office executed memorandums of agreement that identified Y2K procedures for its 12 external interfaces. The interface control documents and memorandums of agreement were recorded in the Army automated systems inventory database.

Army Y2K Compliance Checklist. The JSTARS Common Ground Stations Program Office used the Army's Y2K Compliance Checklist to provide reasonable assurance that the JSTARS Common Ground Station is Y2K compliant. The checklists contained the necessary steps to ensure that the Common Ground Station and its interfaces were analyzed and tested for Y2K compliance. All Y2K issues were documented in the checklist, and appropriate remedies were developed when required.

Year 2000 Testing. The contractor prepared a Y2K test plan for the Common Ground Station that identified the components and interfaces to be examined and the processes to be used to analyze and test each component in accordance with the Army Y2K checklist. Documentation was maintained to support the tests performed and the contractor's conclusion that the JSTARS Common Ground Station is Y2K compliant. Representatives of the Operational Test and Evaluation Command and the Test and Experimentation Command witnessed the contractor Y2K testing of the JSTARS Common Ground Station.

The Program Office successfully completed Y2K functional testing between the Common Ground Station and the JSTARS Airborne E-8, the All Source Analysis System (Block I), and the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities interfaces, on an individual basis. The Program Office also performed functional testing between the All Source Analysis System (Block II), the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System, the Initial Fire Support Automated System, the Commander's Tactical Terminal 3 Channel, and the Guardrail/Common Sensor interfaces in June 1999. However, results of these tests were not available before the audit fieldwork ended.

Contract Language. The Common Ground Station contract included language from Federal Acquisition Regulation 39.106, "Year 2000 Compliance," and contained Y2K warranties of commercial and noncommercial supply items at no

additional cost to the Government. The Statement of Work for the Common Ground Station states that the contractor shall accomplish and document the modifications necessary to ensure products previously provided, products to be provided, or products maintained in the future under the contract shall be Y2K compliant as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 39. The contractor warranted that each hardware, software, and firmware product delivered under the contract would be able to accurately process date and time data from, into, and between the 20th and 21st centuries.

Reporting Process. The JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office accurately reported the status of JSTARS in the US Army Y2Kdatabase. We found no discrepancies between the information reported in the database and the source documentation that the Program Office maintained.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Program Manager, Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station, update the year 2000 contingency plan to identify predetermined actions that will enable resumption of mission operations at the earliest possible time, in the most cost-effective manner, in the event that the Common Ground Station incurs mission interruptions caused by year 2000 incidents.

Management Comments

The Program Manager, Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station, concurred with the Recommendation and stated that the process of updating the year 2000 contingency plan is underway.

Appendix A. Audit Process

This report is one in a series being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts to address the Y2K computing challenge. For a list of audit projects addressing this issue, see the Y2K WebPages on IGnet at <http://www.ignet.gov>.

Scope

We determined whether the JSTARS Common Ground Station contract contained a requirement for Y2K compliance. In evaluating the JSTARS Common Ground Station, we interviewed officials from the Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, and Sensors, and the JSTARS Common Ground Station Program Office. We reviewed documents, including the Y2K program management plan and contingency plans, the Common Ground Station contract, test plans, interface agreements, memorandums, and the Army's Y2K compliance checklist, dated from March 31, 1997, to May 5, 1999. We also evaluated whether planning and management of the JSTARS Common Ground Station program were adequate to ensure that the system would operate effectively after December 31, 1999.

DoD-Wide Corporate Level Government Performance and Results Act Goals. In response to the Government Performance and Results Act, the Department of Defense has established 6 DoD-wide corporate level performance objectives and 14 goals for meeting these objectives. This report pertains to achievement of the following objective and goal:

Objective: Prepare now for an uncertain future. **Goal:** Pursue a focused modernization effort that maintains U.S. qualitative superiority in key warfighting capabilities. (DoD-3)

DoD Functional Area Reform Goals. Most major DoD functional areas have also established performance improvement reform objectives and goals. This report pertains to achievement of the following functional area objectives and goals:

Acquisition Functional Area.

Objective: Internal reinvention. **Goal:** Minimize cost growth in major defense acquisition programs to no greater than 1 percent annually. (ACQ-3.4)

Information Technology Management Functional Area.

- **Objective:** Become a mission partner. **Goal:** Serve mission information users as customers. (ITM-1.2)
- **Objective:** Provide services that satisfy customer information needs. **Goal:** Modernize and integrate Defense information infrastructure. (ITM-2.2)
- **Objective:** Provide services that satisfy customer information needs. **Goal:** Upgrade technology base. (ITM-2.3)

General Accounting Office High-Risk Area. The General Accounting Office has identified several high-risk areas in DoD. This report provides coverage of the Information Management and Technology high-risk area.

Methodology

Use of Technical Assistance and Computer-Processed Data. We did not use technical assistance or computer-generated data to perform this audit.

Use of Computer-Processed Data. We did not use computer-processed data to perform this audit.

Audit Period, Standards, and Locations. We performed this economy and efficiency audit from December 1998 through May 1999, in accordance with auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, as implemented by the Inspector General, DoD.

Contacts During the Audit. We visited or contacted individuals and organizations within the Department of the Army. Further details are available on request.

Management Control Program. The audit scope was limited in that we did not review the management control program because DoD recognized the Y2K computing problem as a material management control weakness in the FY 1998 Annual Statements of Assurance.

Summary of Prior Coverage

The General Accounting Office and the Inspector General, DoD, have conducted multiple reviews related to Y2K issues. The General Accounting Office has issued no reports specifically concerning the JSTARS Common Ground Station. The Inspector General, DoD, published Report No. 99-148, "Preparation of the Air Force Segments of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System for the Year 2000," May 5, 1999. General Accounting Office

reports can be accessed over the Internet at <http://www.gao.gov>. Inspector General, DoD, reports can be accessed over the Internet at <http://www.dodig.osd.mil>.

Appendix B. Report Distribution

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Program Executive Officer, Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors
Program Manager, Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station

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Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management and Comptroller)
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Inspector General, Department of the Air Force
Auditor General, Department of the Air Force
Program Manager, Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

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House Committee on Armed Services
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House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology,
Committee on Government Reform
House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations, Committee on Government Reform
House Subcommittee on Technology, Committee on Science

Program Executive Office Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, and Sensors Comments

Final Report
Reference



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICE
INTELLIGENCE, ELECTRONIC WARFARE AND SENSORS
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY 07703-5301

SFAE-IEW&S-BM

13 AUG 1999

MEMORANDUM THRU

Auditor General, Department of the Army, U S Army Audit Agency, ATTN SAAG-PMO,
3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302-1596

FOR Inspector General, Department of Defense, Director Acquisition Management
Directorate, 400 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-2884

SUBJECT: PEO IEW&S Response to the Draft Audit Report on the Preparation of the
Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station for the Year
2000 (Project No. 8AL-0041 06), dated July 12, 1999

1 The DoD IG review of the Y2K Management and Contingency Plan for Joint Stars
Common Ground Station, dated 30 November 1998, resulted in a single
recommendation in the draft audit report. PEO IEW&S concurs with that
recommendation to update the plan by identifying predetermined actions to address
unforeseen interruptions caused by Y2K incidents

2 It is our position that contingency plans were already in the Plan for the various
phases through implementation that preceded January 1, 2000. However, we agree
and are in the process of updating the plan to document predetermined actions that will
enable expeditious resumption of mission operations in the event that the CGS incurs
mission interruptions on or after January 1, 2000. Request page i, Executive
Summary, page 3, Status, and page 5, DoD Y2K Contingency Plan all need to be
revised to be consistent with the position that contingency plans to cover Y2K
interruptions before January 1, 2000 have been addressed and will not be updated.

3 PEO IEW&S does not concur with the reference at Page 4, Y2K Program
Management, Year 2000 Certification. The draft audit report specifies that, "The Y2K
noncompliant JSTARS Ground Station Module Program Units will be decommissioned
the week following fielding of the Common Ground Station units except for Ground
Station Module Program Units fielded in Korea, which are scheduled for decommission
in January 2000. Despite the delay " This statement is also found at the top of page
4, last sentence

Comment: Our plan and commitment is to complete fielding of the Y2K compliant CGSs
by the end of September 1999 displacing all 17 of the fielded, noncompliant CGSs. The
action to turn-in/decommission all of the 17 displaced systems are the responsibility and

2. The contingency
plan did not identify
actions to address
potential interruption
dates in CY 1999
(August 21-22,
September 9, October
1, and December 31).

3. JSTARS PEO
IEW&S provided us a
fielding schedule that
showed projected
decommissioning
dates in January 2000.
We did not state that
the PM JTARS/ PEO
IEW&S was
responsible for
decommissioning the
noncompliant units.

4.a. Per the DoD Year 2000 Management Plan, Appendix A, paragraph 5.3., the system must be successfully integrated and operational before the implementation phase is complete.

4.b. The report makes no reference to indicate that the implementation phase was delayed until June, 1999.

4.c. Revised.

4.d. Revised.

under the control of the owning TOE/TDA activity and not the responsibility of PM JSTARS/PEO IEW&S in any of these instances. We know of no MACOM supported plan to retain non Y2K compliant GSMS until January 2000. However, the draft DoD IG report does highlight an area we could try to influence and we agree to send flag level correspondence to the cognizant gaining commands reminding them of the successful CGS fieldings and encouraging them to decommission their GSMS expeditiously

4. In the draft DoD IG report on Preparation of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Common Ground Station (JSTARS CGS) for the Year 2000 (Project No 8AL-0041 06), there are several statements that are inaccurate or misleading and need to be revised in the final report. References and comments are provided for those parts of the draft audit report that need to be addressed:

a. Reference Page 3, Status of Joint STARS CGS Y2K Compliance. The audit report specifies that "The implementation of year 2000 compliant JSTARS Common Ground Station did not take place before the target date of December 31, 1998 because development of the system was not complete."

Comment: Actually, the Y2K Management and Contingency Plan did show completion of Y2K Implementation Phase by 31 December 1998, but on the same page it also showed fieldings throughout the rest of the year. It was our misunderstanding that fieldings were not part of the implementation phase. With the Y2K fixes implemented into the systems and certified in December 1998, we claimed implementation to be complete. Since completion of the Implementation Phase was subsequently clarified to include fielding, we had to change the completion date to September 1999. In May 1999, the ASARC approved the fielding of 17 CGSs to replace the 17 existing Y2K non-compliant Ground Station Modules (GSMS). Fielding of these 17 CGSs began in June 1999, currently 14 of these 17 systems have been fielded and completion is on track for September 1999. This statement also appears on page 4, under Year 2000 Certification, and should be corrected.

b. Reference Page 4, Y2K Program Management. The audit report specifies "As of June 1999 the CGS was in the implementation phase"

Comment: This statement could give impression that we were delayed in our transition into Implementation Phase. We completed the Test and Validation Phase in December 1998 when the JSTARS CGS was certified compliant and Y2K ready, not in June 1999.

c. Reference Page 3, System Description. The audit report identifies the "Ground Station Module Program Units".

Comment: Although it is roughly accurate, the correct description is Medium Ground Station Module (MGSM) and Light Ground Station Module (LGSM)

d. Reference Page 4, System Description. The audit report indicates that "the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council/Committee approved deployment of Common Ground Stations in May 1999."

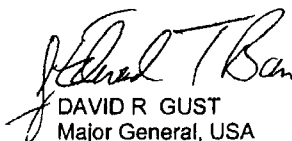
Comment: It should be noted that the ASARC specifically approved deployment of only 17 CGSs to replace the 17 non-compliant MGSMs and LGSMs in the field

e Reference Page 5, Year 2000 Testing The second subparagraph refers to testing the program office has accomplished

Comment: The list of systems that were functionally tested is inaccurate and not complete It is requested that, the subparagraph be revised as follows "The Program Office also performed Y2K System to System testing between the Common Ground Station and the Joint STARS E8, All Source Analysis System (using GGP and LAN interfaces), the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities interface, Airborne Reconnaissance Low, and Guardrail Common Sensor. The CGS also participated in Operational Evaluations in which the Y2K compliance of the CGS was demonstrated through interfaces with the Joint STARS E8 and the Initial Fire Support Automation System "

5. My principal point of contact within the PEO Staff for audit activities is Mr. Lou Catalano, Chief Business Management Division, at DSN 987-4743 or catalano@mail1.monmouth.army.mil. For specific questions on Y2K issues please contact Mr. Michael Ryan, Y2K Lead for PEO IEW&S, at DSN 992-6859 or ryan@mail1.monmouth.army.mil

Encl
as



DAVID R GUST
Major General, USA
Program Executive Officer
Intelligence, Electronic Warfare & Sensors

CF
SFAE-IEW&S-JS (COL Young)
AMSEL-IR (Mr. Dennis Boreen)
SAIS-IIAC (Army Year 2000 Project Office)

4.e. Results of the Common Ground Station Operational Evaluations with the JTARS E8 and the Initial Fire Support Automation System were not available prior to the end of audit fieldwork.

Audit Team Members

The Acquisition Management Directorate, Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, DoD, prepared this report.

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